

Steel Mills Make Gains; Thousands Back at Work; Pennsylvania Prepares to Meet "Armed Mob" Invasion

Police and Firemen Get \$250 Wage Raise

Budget Makers of Board
of Estimate Agree to
Raise Pay of All Grades
and Higher Officials

Tribune Is Thanked
By Men's Leaders

Increases Are Along Lines
Of Recommendations
by Civil Service Forum

The campaign for substantial salary
increases for the patrolmen and fire-
men of New York City achieved suc-
cess yesterday.

After a lengthy session of the Fi-
nance and Budget Committee of the
Board of Estimate and Apportionment,
an official statement was given out to
the effect that the committee had unani-
mously agreed to recommend an in-
crease of \$250 per annum for men of
the Police and Fire departments.

The increases, which will demand an
extra \$100,000 a year in the city
budget, are divided as follows:

Police, \$3,750,000; Firemen, \$1,725,000,
and other departments, \$5,000,000.

Since the Finance and Budget Com-
mittee is in effect the Board of Esti-
mate, it may be accepted as an
established fact that the salaries
which will be paid to patrolmen and
firemen in New York next year will
be calculated at the rate stated.

This will mean that every fireman
and patrolman will receive \$250 more
a year than he has received this year,
regardless of his grade. Compared
with existing salaries the men will be
paid as follows:

Present rate. New rate.

Third grade, \$1,200, \$1,450

Second grade, \$1,400, \$1,650

First grade, \$1,550, \$1,800

Less Than Requested

This is the same increase favored on
Tuesday in a public statement by Con-
gressman Charles L. Craig in the case
of the firemen. It is \$100 less than the
amount which the men's organiza-
tions requested. In the case of the
patrolmen it is \$150 less.

There appeared to be a general satis-
faction among the men last night in
favor of accepting the offer of the
Board of Estimate. Officials of the
Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and
the United Firemen's Association, how-
ever, expressed opinion, but declined to say
whether the increases would be satis-
fying.

President of Estimate has not so-
lved the men concerned of the proposed
increase. When this notification is
made, it was said, special meetings of
the organizations would be called to
discuss the matter.

Unofficially, however, President Joseph
P. Moran of the Policemen's
Benevolent Association and President
Albert E. Guinness of the United
Firemen's Association registered grati-
tude.

Have Won Fight, Says Moran

"It means that we have won our fight
for a substantial increase, at least,"
Moran said, "and it is gratifying to
see our efforts to present our
case fairly and without threats or ex-
treme protestations have had so ex-
cellent a result."

"It should not be forgotten that the
Patrolmen's Association, reflecting the
feeling of the men, refused specifically
to consider the possibility of striking
even for a moment. Even had the
Board of Estimate refused to grant us
the increase, there would have been
no strike and no loss of wages."

"As it is, we have won our case
and made our point, which was that
the existing salaries are below the five
year average of the last five years. We
claimed that it was impossible for a
patrolman to live on his present pay
and bring up his family as he should.
The fact that the Finance Committee
has recommended the largest increase
ever given to the police of New York
is evidence that our claim was just."

Guinness Praises Committee

"I feel that perhaps a little better
provision should be made for the men
in the lower grades. But possibly this
will be adjusted when the matter
comes up for discussion later."

President Guinness of the U. F. A.
praised the committee for its friendly
attitude.

"It is something to know that a just
claim, properly presented, will receive
proper consideration," he said. "We
made our fight on the difference be-
tween the expenses of the average fire-
man's family, and the amount of money
he is present receiving, and that we
were able to win our case is strength
to lead to this decision demonstrates
the justice of our cause."

Both men were eager and anxious to
give the Tribune in part played by
the Tribune in supporting their cam-
paign. Two weeks ago both organiza-
tions passed resolutions commending
the work done by the Tribune, which
has made common cause with the men.

Tribune's Figures Strongest Card

"Had it not been for the publicity
given to us by the Tribune," Moran
said, "I doubt if we could have done
anything. However we get we owe it
to a year's efforts, and we are honestly
and truly grateful."

The strongest card in our campaign
percentage of the figures showing the
hands of the loan sharks," was Guin-
ness's opinion. "In a fight of this kind
we are handicapped by the fact that
our positions as city employees forbid
us making a really vigorous campaign
for public support. Without the news-
papers we should have been nowhere,
and in this case the Tribune has led
the way."

Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of "The
Continued on page nine

Civil Employees to Get \$100 to \$200 Increase

The following official statement was
issued following the adjournment of
yesterday's meeting of the Finance
and Budget Committee of the Board
of Estimate:

"The Finance and Budget Commit-
tee unanimously agreed upon the fol-
lowing basis of increasing the com-
pensation of municipal employees for
the 1920 budget:

"Police and firemen, \$250 each, with
corresponding increases for the higher
officers.

"Increases to civil employees are to
be determined by department heads
within the following limitations:

"Up to and including \$1,200 per
annum, 20 per cent, with a minimum
of \$100 where any increase is given,
and a maximum of \$250.

"Between \$1,201 and \$1,900, per
annum 15 per cent where any increase
is given with a maximum of \$200.

"Between \$1,901 and \$2,500, per
annum 10 per cent, with a minimum
of \$200 where any increase is given
and a maximum of \$250.

"It was clearly understood that de-
partment heads are not expected to
give increases to employees whose ser-
vices in their judgment do not merit it.
"The compensation of other classes
of employees, including those of the
Street Cleaning Department and la-
borers, will be considered at an ad-
journed meeting."

League Doesn't Need U. S., Says Clemenceau

Can Exist Even Though It
Is Rejected by Senate,
French Chamber Told;
Is Subject of Debate

PARIS, Sept. 24 (By The Associated
Press).—In an explanation to the
Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier
Clemenceau, after declaring that the
league of nations could exist even
though rejected by the United States
Senate, asserted that it was precisely
because the French felt that the league
of nations was an insufficient guarantee
for some years to come that the pro-
tective treaties of alliance between
France, Great Britain and the United
States were drawn up.

The possibility of non-ratification of
the league by the United States Sen-
ate, the consequences, in such event,
to the guarantees for the future of France
and the question whether the league
of nations could exist without the United
States as a member, occupied the entire
afternoon's debate in the Chamber of
Deputies.

Senate Action Surprising

The vote in the United States Senate
yesterday postponing consideration of
one of the amendments is regarded
here as significant and caused surprise
in the French Chamber. Louis Barthou
repeatedly asked the government for
explanation.

Andre Tardieu and M. Pichon, the
Foreign Minister, replied, but the
chamber was not satisfied.

During the course of M. Tardieu's
speech, M. Barthou interrupted and
demanded an immediate reply as to
what situation France would be placed
in should the United States not ratify.
He added that it was through this
question before, as he wished to
hope that the Senate would finally
bring the discussion and reach its
conclusion. But now this seemed hopeless,
and the question must be settled im-
mediately, he asserted, and the
question of ratification was distant.
"It occurred at last."

Tardieu Predicted Ratification

M. Tardieu declared that he personally
was satisfied that the United States
Senate would ratify the treaty.

Thus, continued Mr. Wilson, the
was far from satisfied, saying that he
was far from satisfied, and citing the
vote of 43 to 40 on Senator Lodge's
motion for postponement as "a fair
warning of the ultimate fate of the
treaty."

M. Pichon's reply that "legally
speaking" the league could exist with-
out America's participation brought
the retort from M. Barthou that what
France wanted was political guaran-
tees, not legal guarantees. He as-
serted that the government must face
the issue immediately.

"Should the United States reject the
league of nations, two treaties of al-
liance between France and Great Brit-
ain and France and the United States
would be drawn up. The league of na-
tions was not created for the purpose
of the present has nothing to do with
the Franco-British-American treaties,
which constitute sufficient guarantees
for France."

M. Clemenceau added that the league
of nations would not take up the re-
sponsibilities and guarantees entered
into by the treaties unless it was de-
cided to do so by a two-thirds majority,
when the league was completely orga-
nized and operating.

"If you are seeking to adjourn the
debate until America ratifies the
treaty," he said, "you may do so, but
you shall do so without us."

The debate was adjourned until to-
morrow.

Wilson Links Disloyalty to Fight on Pact

President Asserts Orga-
nized Opposition Is Fos-
tered by Element That
Always Was Pro-German

Men in Congress
Misled, He Declares

Contents Change in Article
Ten Will Operate
as Rejection of Treaty

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 24. Presi-
dent Wilson has adopted a new line
of attack. He associates opposition to
the league of nations with pro-Ger-
manism and disloyalty.

Mr. Wilson himself emphasized the
new direction of his thoughts to the
correspondents, pointing out the im-
portance of that part of his speech
delivered in Salt Lake City last night
which raised this issue. To-night he
continued along the same lines, say-
ing:

"My friends, the only organized
forces opposed to the league of na-
tions are hyphenated Americans, out-
side, I mean, of the Congressional
circles. I beg you to observe that
I am not talking of the hyphenated
war that are now organized against
that treaty, and we can please no-
body in America any better than by
rejecting this treaty or by qualify-
ing it in our acceptance of it."

Charge Made in Salt Lake City

In Salt Lake City he dwelt particu-
larly upon the significance of the fol-
lowing paragraphs in his address:

"If I may say so without even by
implication involving great public
concern when I entirely respect, I want
to say that the only popular forces
back of serious reservations, the only
popular forces back of the impulse to
reject any part of this treaty, proceed
from exactly the same source—that
the pro-German propaganda proceed-
ed from. I ask the honorable and
enlightened men who I believe
thoughtlessly favor reservations such
as I have read to reflect upon that
and examine into the truth of it and
to reflect upon the proposition: We
by holding off from this league serve
the purpose of Germany. For what
Germany sought throughout the war
was, first, to prevent our going in,
and then to separate us in interest
and purpose from the other govern-
ments with which we are associated.
Now, shall we by the vote of the
United States Senate do for Germany
what she could not do with her army?
and shall we be doing it whether we
intend it or not?"

Reservation Declared Fatal

Reading again the proposed Senate
resolution, the President said the league
covenant, the President declared, was
addressed here to-day that should any
such reservation be adopted he would
be obliged as Chief Executive to re-
sign.

The President added that rejection of
the treaty would mean negotiation of
a separate peace with Germany, and
asserted that such a negotiation could
not change a single line of the peace
settlement.

Recalling Japan's promise to return
to China all sovereign rights in Shan-
tung, the President said the only thing
retained by the Tokyo government
would be economic rights such as other
nations hold. He said the United
States was not to doubt that
promise. He characterized "empty
noise" the professions of friendship
for China made by those who want
the treaty to fail.

Whole Plan Vitiates, He Declares

Turning to the league covenant, the
President said the question of whether
the heart of the league covenant was
to be cut out soon must come to a "show-
down." It would mean the vitiation
of the whole plan, he asserted, if the
President was to adopt a reservation to
Article X as proposed in the Senate.

One by one, said he, the other ob-
jections to the covenant had been dis-
posed of. To all "canard minds," he
asserted, it now was apparently the
Monroe Doctrine was fully pro-
tected, that there was no supergov-
ernment set up, and that no danger was
to be feared from the "speaking parts."
Thus, continued Mr. Wilson, the
whole discussion had settled down upon
Article X, under which the members
agree to preserve one another's terri-
torial integrity against external ag-
gression, and a reservation to Article X
"taproot and war" because nearly all
was started from aggression against
those unable to defend themselves.

Reservation Called Ridiculous

The reservation read by the Presi-
dent was the same that he laid before
his audience last night at the Salt Lake
City Tabernacle. By its provisions the
United States would assume no obli-
gation to preserve the territorial in-
tegrity of other nations unless Con-
gress should so decide.

"It is as though you said we will
not join the league now," said he, "but
may join it from time to time. We won't
promise anything, but from time to
time we may cooperate."

"The thing is unworthy and ridicu-
lous. It means the rejection of the
treaty, nothing less. The issue is final.
We can't avoid it. We've got to make
Continued on page four

State Reform Plan Meets With Favor

Recommendations of Re-
construction Commis-
sion Receive Almost
Unanimous Indorsement

Tanner Pleads for
Budget System

Says It Will Destroy 'Pork
Barrel'; Civic Bodies
Back Board's Proposals

The plan of Governor Smith's Re-
construction Commission for reorgan-
izing the New York State government
received practically unanimous in-
dorsement at a public hearing yesterday
in the aldermanic chamber at City
Hall.

Representatives of more than a score
of civic organizations and state de-
partments voiced their approval of the
plan to cut down the number of de-
partments, boards and commissions
from 187 to 10, make their heads an-
swerable to the Governor and in-
augurate a consolidated budget system.

The programme also calls for res-
trictions on the power of the Legis-
lature to increase the budget items,
and a four-year term for Governor.

Frederick C. Tanner, former chair-
man of the Republican State Com-
mittee, attacked the present budget sys-
tem, and declared himself strongly in
favor of the general recommendation
of the commission.

"It is in substance the same plan
proposed in the constitution of 1915,"
said Mr. Tanner. "In reality, it car-
ries out the system of a free budget,
a cabinet system and a definite bud-
get voted since the days of Clevel-
and and Taft."

Mr. Tanner showed how the number
of departments of the state govern-
ment had increased from thirty-nine in
1894 to sixty in 1904, 152 in 1914 and
187 at present. In 1915, he said, the
state budget amounted to \$12,000,000;
in 1916, \$24,000,000; in 1917, \$42,000,000,
and for this year over \$35,000,000.

Calls Budget Rise Indefinite

"These figures show a sufficient in-
dication of the system itself and no
business house would tolerate it for a
moment," the speaker continued. "Both
the Legislature and the Governor are
harassed by all sorts of claims for
all sorts of departments, 'log-rolling'
of the worst kind is the result, and the
cost of administration to the state is
far beyond what it should be or what
the people can properly pay. This is
not the fault of any particular Gov-
ernor or any particular individual. The
general plan you have proposed will
destroy the system of 'log-rolling' and
it is the only thing that will de-
stroy it."

Mr. Tanner pointed out that the plan
was strictly non-partisan, as the Con-
stitutional Convention of 1915 was
largely controlled by Republicans. The
Constitutional plan proposed seventeen
departments, at least thirteen of which,
he said, were identical in name and
function with those proposed by the
commission.

The speaker said that the commis-
sion had improved on the convention
in making the Attorney General an
appointive instead of an elective of-
ficer. He advised that a check be
placed on the power of the Legislature
to increase the number of departments.
He thought that it would be wise to
make the term of Governor two instead
of four years.

Acceptable, Says Professor Beard

H. H. Parsons, of the Engineering
Council, said that the wastefulness and
inefficiency of the present system
would be eliminated largely by the
reduction in the number of governing
bodies and favored uniform state laws
in this respect.

"Public opinion is maturing, and I
think the innovations proposed by the
commission will be generally accept-
able," said Professor Charles A. Beard,
of the Bureau of Municipal Re-
search. He added that his organiza-
tion, after making a study of problems
of government for fifteen years, was
strongly in favor of the scheme of re-
trenchment.

Walter T. Arndt, secretary of the
Citizens Union, warned the commission
that opposition must be expected from
the same source as in 1915 to the
constitutional amendments. He proph-
esied that the stock agreement of ear-
lier power would be brought to bear
against the granting of increased con-
stitutional powers to the Governor.

Victor H. Ridder, of the State Board
of Charities, criticized the commis-
sion's report for not dealing effec-
tively with the work of the child wel-
fare boards. The only other marked
objections in the whole session were
registered by several departmental at-
torneys, and a representative of the
State Industrial Commission.

William Gordon Rice, of the State
Civil Service Commission; Adjutant
General Charles B. Berry; Dr. Mat-
thias Nichols, of the State Department
of Health; Nelson H. Spencer and
Lawson Purdy, of the City Club; Fred
A. Higgins, of the State Hospital Com-
mission; Homer Folke, of the State
Charities Aid Association, and D. H.
Robinson, of the Department of Pub-
lic Markets, were among the other
speakers.

Alfred E. Mading, chairman of the
Committee on Retrenchment, presided.
Among the other members of the Re-
construction Commission present were
Mayor John P. McLean, Chief of Staff,
John G. Agar, Howard P. Boyle, Dr. Henry Dwight
Chapin, Mrs. William H. Good, Mrs.
Harry Hastings, Thomas V. Patterson,
George Foster, Peabody, Charles H.
Sabin, Mortimer L. Schiff and Mrs.
Henry Moskowitz.



Chicago Mills Reopen; 1,000 Back at Gary

General Break From the
Unions Seen in District;
Slab Plant Resumes;
Aliens Grow Discouraged

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A thousand
men returned to work at the United
States Steel Corporation's plants in
Gary to-day. Fifty automobiles manned
by foremen and high-salaried employees
of the company were sent through the
streets of the steel town picking up
old employees who expressed a willing-
ness to go back.

Three hundred "loaders" were taken
back to work at the steel town. The
"loaders" were hired back at a salary
of \$600 a month. They were rushed to
the plant at once and preparations
began for the reopening of the
slab mill.

The company made arrangements for
the housing of the workers inside the
walls of the plant.

The men were taken past the pick-
ets by twos and threes throughout the
day. Rumors were in circulation that
larger groups were brought to the
mill Tuesday night after the pickets
had gone off duty at 11:30 o'clock.

Slab Mills Are Reopened

Another development of the day was
the reopening of the slab mills of the
Illinois Steel Company at South Chi-
cago. There, it was said, a force of
800 men, many of them negroes, had
gone to work. When evidences of
operation were pointed out union lead-
ers said that it was all "camouflage."

It was rumored that five hundred
negroes had been brought from the
South to work in the mills of the Chi-
cago district.

Inland Issues Ultimatum

Meantime the Inland Steel Company
issued an ultimatum of a complete
shutdown for six months unless the
strikers returned to work within two
days. The Inland's ultimatum, sent un-
officially to the strike leaders, caused
considerable excitement. High offi-
cials of the company verified the re-
ports.

The Inland company's furnaces are
worth \$2,000,000 each, and the cost of
starting a fire after it has once been
drawn is set by company officials at
about \$50,000.

Clerks and high salaried "roller
men" held a meeting under the aus-
pices of Mayor McCormick of East
Chicago, demanding better police pro-
tection. The steel workers stated that
many of the Inland company's em-
ployees would gladly return to their
work if they were assured that vio-
lence would be prevented. Chief of
Police Kahn, of the Inland company's
forces, urged that the state troops be
called for at once. The meeting ad-
journed without any action by the
majority.

Indiana Harbor authorities charac-
terized the movement as "propaganda
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Wilson Studies News Of Big Steel Strike

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 24.—Presi-
dent Wilson devoted most of to-day
to reading newspapers picked up at
Rawlins, and scanned with interest
news of the steel strike. The Presi-
dent still was without official informa-
tion concerning the strike, and offi-
cials accompanying him said that no
messages had been received aboard the
train during the morning.

to bring the troops into the strike dis-
tricts.

The vote of the seamen's union in
favor of a strike in sympathy with
the steel workers was announced to-
day by Patrick J. O'Brien, assistant sec-
retary. The total vote, excluding the
Lake Superior district, was 3,478. Of
these only four voted in the negative.
The number of votes in the Lake Su-
perior district is 415, according to Mr.
O'Brien, and he says that the vote
there will be unanimous for a strike.

The calling of the strike by the sea-
men will not take place until after the
vote is announced in Buffalo of the
marine firemen, who will finish their
poll by Friday.

Minor violence—the first since the
calling of the strike—occurred when
twenty foreign workers, employed by
the By-Products Coke Company, in
Marktown, Indiana Harbor, were at-
tacked by fifty strikers.

The workers who were employed on
the "maintenance and emergency" shift
had drawn the fires of the Mark Manu-
facturing Company, closing the plant
for a protracted shutdown, but were
unable to tell the strikers owing to
difficulties with the English language.
As they came out of the plant in groups
of two and three they were made to run
the gauntlet between two rows of strik-
ers, who beat them with sticks. None
was seriously injured.

Colgate Youth Drowned;
Hazing Party Blamed

Frank McCullough, of Kane,
Penn., Dies in Lake; Body
Not Found

ETICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Frank Mc-
Cullough, of Kane, Penn., a freshman
at Colgate University, at Hamilton, was
drowned in Lake Merine, near that
college, where he had been taken by a
hazing party of sophomores to-night.
Versions of the fatality differ, one be-
ing that McCullough fell from a boat
while his limbs were bound by ropes.
Another version is that the student was
endeavoring to swim to the mainland
from an island where the hazers had
left him. The District Attorney of
Madison County will conduct an in-
vestigation.

The body has not yet been recovered,
and searching parties are trying to lo-
cate it.

Argentina Offers Haven
To Austrian Colonists

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 24.—The Ar-
gentine Minister in Vienna has ad-
vised the Foreign Ministry that a com-
mission of foreign bankers in Vienna
is seeking lands in Argentina suitable
for colonization by Austrian families.
Honorable Foreign Minister,
has replied that the fiscal lands in the
northern and southern sections of Ar-
gentina are suitable for such coloniza-
tion.

Governor of Pennsylvania Backs Troops

Answering Foster, He Jus-
tifies Action of the Au-
thorities and Takes a
Firm Stand in the Strike

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—Gov-
ernor William C. Sproul to-night gave
out a telegram which he had sent to
William Z. Foster, leader of the strike
in the Pittsburgh district, in answer to
a message in which Mr. Foster had
complained of action of the state po-
lice.

The Governor says that the in-
terests of the state government is pre-
servation of law and order, and that it
will regard any armed mob which seek
to cross the state line to overpower
municipal officials "as armed invaders
of Pennsylvania" and will deal with
them as such.

Governor Upholds Troopers

The Governor's telegram says:
"William Z. Foster, secretary, 303
Maple Building, Pittsburgh.
"Your telegram complaining of the
action of a squad of our state police
in dispersing a crowd at North Clar-
ton has received my attention. My in-
formation is that the people were
ordered to move in accordance with
proclamation by the Sheriff forbidding
public gatherings, that the police did
not approach the crowd until their com-
mands had been defied, and that no in-
jury was done and that no lives were
lost and no property damaged."

"Experience has shown that it is
dangerous to permit the congregation
of large numbers of people during
times of stress and excitement, and the
Sheriff, as the law requires, should be
the maintenance of law and order, and
acting for the public welfare in forbid-
ding the gatherings and in enforcing
the laws of the state. It is the policy
of the Sheriff of all of the counties
which will have the full assistance of
the state."

Asks Foster to Cooperate

"Permit me to take this opportunity
of saying to you that in the situation
which now exists, when lawlessness
and disorder have compelled the inter-
vention of the state to aid the local
authorities to maintain the peace, when
every good citizen's attitude should be
that of upholding the law and coun-
selling and aiding in the maintenance
of order,